WILD GAME TO BE PLENTIFUL: TURKEY ABOUNDS

Southeast Missouri Will Be **Hunter's Paradise This** Fall, Say Residents.

DROUTH A BOON TO

Ducks Beginning Their Autumnal Flights --- Deer Seen In the Ogarks --- Quail Plentiful.

Southeast Missouri, down through the Little River Drainage District, autumn, if the reports that are daily reaching the Cape are true.

The dry summer may have reduced the corn crop, but it made the quail and wild turkey flourish. The largest coveys of quail seen in this part of the state in many years are reported from every community.

Flocks of wild turkey, nearly as large as the tame varieties to be seen at the average farm house, roam the fields and swamp lands in the swamp district. William Sanders, a farmer living near Illmo, has three different flocks on his land.

They have become so gently that they frequently wander to the barn lot and pick up grain. He is awakened almost every morning by the gobbling of the gobblers as they call their flocks to order.

"There is one hen on my place," said Mr. Sanders, that has twenty young ones. They are now more than half grown and the gobblers have begun to strut.

"On a farm adjoining mine there are three hens and their broods that run together. They frequently visit the hog pens and the straw stacks. I have heard that hunters had begun to shoot these birds nothwithstanding the fact that the law does not give them permission to so for several weeks yet.

"But it would not be good for a hunter to be caught shooting wild turkey on my farm. There was a flock that roosted near my house last winter and I did not shoot at them a single time and I would not permit anyone else to shoot them.

"If hunters would wait until these birds are full grown before killing them and then be moderate in their shooting, we would soon replenish our stock of this splendid game."

Charles Hitt, the Haarig barber, yesterday received on invitation to hunt this fall on the farm of a friend who lives down on the Little River. The writer stated that wild turkey was plentiful all through that section. of the state. He expects to go turkey shooting as soon as the season

James King, who lives near Zelma, reports many turkey in that locality. "I haven't seen so many birds in years. I found one hen with a flock of twenty-five. The gobbler did not necompany the flock," he said.

"I have noticed quite a number of hens with smaller broads this summer. If they are spaced until the senon opens, we will have some mighty fine shooting down our way."

Wood duck is plentiful along the streams and lakes in the lover counties. Several small flocks of wild ducks have been noticed flying over the lower counties, in spite of the fact that the season is yet early for these birds to begin long pilgrimages.

There has been quite a number of deer noticed in the foothills of the Ozarks and other grazing places. High water iin the spring has killed many fawns in recent years, and owing to the dry spring and summer it is believed to have partially replenished the small herds that roam through the Missouri range.

Angelo Dempsey is spending a few weeks in Michigan, where he is at- was brought up quietly and their tending to some legal contern. He reign has made for seriousness at tending to some legal matters. He will return home by the way of Thiengo, whose he will whit friends,

Dr. Otto E. Fonton, vice-president been in the city second days, has returned to his bone in Mr. Louis

Circl Builth of Linguist, Man. spending a few days with Earl Buelle-mann of 215 North Ellis - treet. They were schoolmates in St. Louis.

PITCHED BALL KILLS MAN.

Salisbury, Mo., Sept. 8-Walter Sanders, a farmer, was killed while playing baseball here verterday. was at but and a pitched ball struck him in the temple. He died two hours later.

Mrs. N. P. Meath of Hayti, and Mrs. W. W. Laws and daughter of Linda, visited friends in this city yesterday.

CHAS. WILSON AND MISS BROOKS WED

St. Louisian Visits Cape On Businers and Induces Bride to Hasten Marri, ge.

Mr. Charles Wilson and Miss Emma-Nell Brooks were quietly married yesterday evening at the home of the bride's parents, at 1451 Broadway.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. F. Y. Campbell, with only imme-NESTING WILD FOWL diate members of the respective families present.

The wedding came as a surprise to the many acquaintances and friends of the young people, as it was generally understood that the date had been set for about October 1.

Mr. Wilson, who is engaged in the automobile business in St. Louis, was will become the hunter's paradise this recently unexpectedly called to the Cape on business matters, and it was decided that as the time was so near at hand it would be best to have the wedding at this time and thus avoid the necessity of Mr. Wilson's return.

The bride, who is one of the most popular and accomplished ladies in the city, is the daughter of Major and Mrs. James F. Brooks, and was born and reared in this city.

Mr. Wilson is the youngest son of Mrs. Emma Wilson, of this city. He was born in the Cape and has lived here the greater part of his life, but for the past two years has made his home in St. Louis where he has entered the automobile business.

They are both of the most prominent families in Southeast Missouri. and enjoy the friendship and highest esteem of the entire community, and when they depart this afternoon for St. Louis where they will make their home in the future, they will take with them the kindest regards of a host of sincere friends who wish them experience was only a forerunner of every success and happiness in their one of the most furious and fear in-

ENGLAND MAD AT KING

People Show Disgust for Ruler Since War Broke Out.

London, Sept. 8-Perhaps nothing more aptly interprets the feeling of London in these stressful days, than he changing attitude toward the King and the Court. As one moved about, one notices a curious revulsion of feeling with regard to the court since the beginnig of the war.

It is no secret of course, that King George and Queen Mary have tastes akin to those of the late Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, rather than to those of the later King Edward, whose penchant was for clever and amusing people. He hated to be bored and cared very little for curious folk with "Ideas." In the old court of the middle nineteenth century, which has been called the Golden Age of London society, wit was not much appreciated. Queen Victoria liked to laugh but she cared little for what

was not obvious. Those days are coming back, and their return has been more noticeable since the war broke out. Without interfering unduly with matters best left to experts, King George is keeping himself very closely in touch with all the services, the war office and the admiralty especially.

Both the King and the Queen have put in most of their time in the last five weeks inspecting troops and warships, pouring over maps, getting first hand reports from the war office and admiralty and latterly, a visiting tocounded who have be a brought home from the continent.

And so the British Court is comin back into its own as the center of brilliancy near the spot where the bolt London society. There are those frivientered the roof. When it had at last olous ones who have been outside of Court doings since the accession of King George and who have no place

The bulk of the British people are rections. seriously, deeply concerned in Eng-land's part in the great struggle, and was sometime after the disappearthey have to time or inclination for ance of the strange phenomena, that frivolity. They are now turning back admission was gained to the premises. the Court for the serious things of the Victorian days and while that is a very minor consideration, one that certainly their Majesties are giving no thought to it is assured that England will come out of this war with the old social prestige of the Court largely restored and enhanced.

The lighter side of society has never appealed to the King. He was brought aboard ship and though there is plenty of recreation and amusement in the navy, the men there are all the ime doing things, meeting men who have done things. Queen Mary, too, Court rather than laughter. This is

being evenhasized in war time.

All over the sobering effect of the was is noticeable. The theaters are of the Liest National Bank, who have the hardest hit. Some of the smaller music halls already have closed and the managers of the larger bourses are commissions of land times. There is several contributing comes state of affairs. So many men hav gone to the front; those who are leprefer to walk the streets and rend the extras and the balletins, to sitting n the theater and all the people, for the most part are economizing and saving all the money they can.

fashionable restaurants, too. are feeling the pressure of war times. London is over-run with tourists and refugees from the continent, trying for the most part to get to America but these people have little money and are not eating in the high priced restaurants. They are eating in the cheapest places.

HAVOC IN CAPE; 2 BUILDINGS HIT

Barn is Burned and Bolt Tears a Great Hole in the Alt Mansion

STREET CARS CRIPPLED: HOLDS UP NEWSPAPERS

Electrical Display Frightens Residents and Thunder Makes Heavens Roar

A severe electrical storm accompanied by a heavy downpour of rain, visited the Cape Tuesday morning at about 3 o'clock.

The storm suddenly and unexpectedly and lasted for almost an hour.

Wicked flashes followed by deafening claps of thunder, played incessantly, and the heavens were almost constantly in a state of brilliant illumination. Glittering blue flames flashed and darted along exposed wires and metal fixtures, and the atmosphere itself seemed to be heavily charged with electricity.

The disturbance ceased almost as suddenly as it had appeared, and in a few minutes after the echoes of the last peal had faded away, the stars came out and the sky was cleard perfectly.

Many citizens who had been aroused from their slumbers by the furious outbreak, again retired to finish their night's rest after the storm abated and the clouds had moved away.

Their peacefulness was soon to be broken again, however, as their first spiring aerial turbulences ever recorded in this section of the country.

At about five o'clock great surging banks of clouds appeared and in their efforts to forge ahead, seemed to toss and tumble as if struggling to escape the wrath of some unseen force that was driving them onward.

The heavens were again con-cealed in inky blackness, and the second storm burst with renewed fury.

The machinery at the power house could not withstand the immense voltage of electricity that was carried into the plant, and finally some of the essential parts give way, after which it was no longe" possible to distribute power throughout the city.

The Tribune was just ready to go to press when the breakdown occurred, and for seven hours work was suspended while the necessary repairs were being made. The power was impaired during the

progress of the first storm, but operations did not cease until the second outburst an hour later.

For several hours the street cars were unable to move, and traffic was completely blocked.

The beautiful residence of Captain

Alt was struck by lightning during the storm, and the interior was greatly damaged. A large hole was torr in the roof where the bolt entered and fragraments of timber and plastering the inhabitants severely punished. were scattered almost over the entir house.

Immediately after the stroke, the whole roof seemed to be completely covered with a thin blue blaze, from which would dart long red flames that appeared to leap from place to place over the charged surface. The spectacle was visible for more than two minutes, and the blue light finally appeared to gradually fade from the edges, and concentrate with great assembled into what looked like an immense ball of fire, the object sud dealy flew into atoms, sending miltions of scintillating sparkles in all di-

The house is unoccupied, and it Investigation showed that the in-terior which is kept in a scrupulously orderly condition, was in a bewildering state of confusion. Heavy pieces of furniture were turned over, curtains were torn from their fastenings, and parts of the woodwork were splintered and broken. Every exposed surface was covered with a heavy layer of crumbled mortar and brick dust.

and a badly disordered condition existed in every part of the house. Considerable damage was also causd by the rain pouring through the hole in the roof where the lightning

entered. Fortunately the building did not ignite as they generally do when struck

by lightning A barn belonging to Al Grayes, a prominent contractor, who lives South Henderson avenue, was also struck, and completely destroyed by

the fire resulting, Mr. Graves was standing back porch at the fluor and local diately after the flush, wall and the his barn had been struck.

*J. W. Ellis of Ste. Geneviers in it the Cape on a business trip.

C. H. Norris of Kanana City, was a business visitor in the Cape yester-

J. H. Stubblefield, G. C. Goetty, G. E. Kettmier, J. A. Hensley and C. A. Schmidt, were St. Louis business visitors in this city yesterday.

LIGHTNING PLAYS NON-COMBATANTS TOLD TO BE GOOD

Rules Laid Down By the German Army Arc Liberal to Citizens.

Berlin, Aug. 26.-The commanders of the German troops are issuing a proclamation to the inhabitants of every hostile town they occupy, as fol-

"Citizens-a body of the German army under my command has occupied your city. Inasmuch as the war is carried on only between the armies, I guarantee in due form the life and private property of all the inhabitants under the following conditions:

"1. The inhabitants must strictly avoid every hostile act against the German troops.

"2. Food and forage for our men and horses are to be furnished by the inhabitants. Every such delivery will be paid for at once in coin, or a reafter the termination of the war.

"3. The inhabitants are to house our soldiers and horses in the best manner, and to keep their houses ighted at night.

"4. The inhabitants are to put the roads in a passable condition, to remove all obstacles erected by the enemy, and to give the best support to our troops, in order that they may be able to fulfill their task, doubly difficult in a hostile land.

"5. It is forbidden to collect in crowds on the streets, to ring the bells or to communicate with the enemy in any way whatever.

"6. All weapons in possession of the inhabitants are to be handed over at the town hall within two hours.

"7. The Mayor, the clergyman and four well-reputed citizens are to appear before me at once to act as hostages during the stay of the troops. Under these conditions-I repeat itthe lives and private property of the inhabitants are perfectly secure. The strict discipline to which our soldiers are accustomed renders it possible that no inhabitant will be compelled to neglect his business affairs, or to desert his home and hearth.

On the other hand, I shall adopt the most stringent measure as soon as the above condtions are not observed. In this respect I shall hold the hostages in the first instance responsible. Besides this, every citizen will be shot who is found with a weapon in his hands, or committing any act whatever hostile to our troops. Finally, the entire city is res onsible for the deeds of every individual citizen, and the citizens will do well to keep mutual oversight over each other, in order that they may avoid the unpleasant consequences that must follow upon any co-operation with the enemy."

It is as a consequence of no-observance of such proclamations, the Germans state, that a number of villages in Belgium and on the Franco-German frontier have been burned, and

ALL ABLE-BODIED MEN IN GERMANY AT THE FRONT

Rules of Government Has Made Berlin a Lady towa, Say Tourists.

London, Sept. 8 .- As a result of Germany's rigid compulsory military service laws, there is not now an able bodied man in the city of Berlin, according to tourists arriving from the German capital. The mobilization orders of the Kaiser called out every male in Berlin except those too old, cripples and boys. These now are doing police duty and guarding roads and bridges. At all the approaches to the city and around the bridges and public buildings boys of 12 and 14 years of age may be seen, wearing uniforms and standing guard with fixed bayonets.

Since this war began, much has been heard of Germany's military regulations and much misinformation has been disseminated. Military service in Germany is compulsory. Liability begins at the age of seventeen and ends at the age of forty-five, but actual service begins at twenty.

There are no exceptions to the rule; no ways to dodge duty except by leaving the country. The vigorous law applies to all, rich and poor, aristocrat and laborer.

The term of compulsory service in the Germany army is seven years in the first line or active army; two of these in the ranks and five in the reserves, except in the cavalry and horse artillery, where the periods are three and four years. During this reserve service, the soldier is regarded as belonging to his corps and joins it twice in the five (or four) year period for six weeks of training. Scorner Pierre, The Bound of the Scorner of the Sco

After being in the first line army, the German addier passes into the Landwehr, or second line army. He serves five years in the infantry, or three years for cavalrymen and horse artillerymen, in the first ban of the Landwehr. Infantrymen are called out for training twice in this period, each time for sight or fourteen days. Landwehr cavalry and horse artillery are not called out in time of peace.

The soldier then is passed into the second ban of the Landwehr, until he reached his fortieth year. There is no training during this period of service.

The Sick Man of the East

By Herbert Temple.

London, Sept. 8-All to gain and nothing to lose. That is the status of Turkey in the Great European war. None in touch with the situation, military expert or diplomat, was surprised when the "Sick Man of the East" decided to take a hand in the fracas. The only wonder was that Turkey did not get in sooner.

Doubtless the Porte was waiting to see "which way the cat jumped." If the Allies had started out victorious, Turkey might have cast her lot with her great and good friend, England. But the success of German arms in France, the steady pounding of the German lines, daily forging ahead, nearer and nearer to Paris, probably convinced Turkey that the safest place would be on the side of Germany.

Therefore Turkey must was against the Allies. Her objective is supposed to be the Russian Caucasus and Egypt, which country formerly belonged to Turkey.

In this war, Turkey has nothing to lose, because the Balkan Alliance stripped her of almost all of her European territory in the war that began two years ago. The government is bankrupt and has no money. It is fighting on borrowed money and doubtless the Porter thinks it might as well be a little deeper in debt as in its present financial condition. When a government is already bankrupt without a very flattering prospect of paying off its obligations, it may not hesitate to incur a few more. "Might as well ceipt will be issued, to be redeemed be hanged for a sheep as a lamb" is probably the attitude of the govern-

Also Turkey had an army of some 600,000 men left over from the Balkan wars. She has to keep them in arms, because of the threatened second war with Greece, and it may be that the Porte thought these men might as well be fighting somebody.

But the most probable explanation of Turkey's participation in the war is that she was persuaded by Germany. The fact that about seventy-two German officers are with the Turkish army gave notice to the world, early in the struggle that if Turkey came in, she would be on the side of Germany. Should the Kaiser win out in the big war, with Turkey as an ally, it would be an excellent thing for Turkey.

The Balkan states that are Turkey's enemies, the states which partition ed Turkey-in-Europe, are Slavonic, and as such are on the side of Russia. Germany has asserted that her principal enemy in the great conflict is Russia, the Germans fighting orginally to prevent the consummation of the Pan-Slavonic Union.

Therefore if Turkey should be on the winning side at the end of the war, it might help her considerably in regaining some of her lost territory, particularly the Aegean Islands, most of which went to Greece at the end of the Balkan war.

When Turkey mobilized her troops and declared war, it was said that she already had taken steps to attack Egypt. That African country, which formerly was a Turkish possession, is now a British Protectorate, though nominally autonomous, under the Khedive. To re-take Egypt it would be necessary only for the Turks to defeat the small British army now in that country. England is far too busy just now on the continent to devote much attention to Egypt.

With the Czar having his hands full with Austria and with Germany in East Prussia and in Russian Poland, the Turkish government might figure that it would be a safe time to invade the Caucasus, and win back some of the territory that Russians originally wrested from the Constantinople government.

At any rate, Turkey had nothing to gain by remaining neutral, little more to lose than she already has lost and in a general Armageddon, such as now is raging throughout Europe almost anything might happen.

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